

V. D. Parris Esq.

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1834.

NUMBER 18

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLET.
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
—Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms;
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Communications, and letters on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives;

In performing my duty at the opening of your
present session it gives me pleasure to congratulate
you upon the prosperous condition
of our beloved country. Divine Providence
has favored us with general health, with rich
rewards in the fields of agriculture and in every
branch of labor, and with peace to cultivate and
extend the various resources which employ
the virtue and enterprise of our citizens. Let
us trust that in surveying a scene so flattering
to our free institutions our joint deliberations to
preserve them may be crowned with success.

Our foreign relations continue with but few
exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect
which they bore in my last annual message,
and promise to extend those advantages which
the principles that regulate our intercourse with
other nations are so well calculated to secure.

The question of the northeastern boundary is
still pending with Great Britain, and the propo-
sition made in accordance with the resolution
of the Senate for the establishment of a line ac-
cording to the treaty of 1783 has not been ac-
cepted by that government. Believing that
every disposition is felt on both sides to adjust
this perplexing question to the satisfaction of
all parties interested in it, the hope is yet in-
dulged that it may be effected on the basis of
that proposition.

With the governments of Austria, Russia,
Prussia, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, the
best understanding exists. Commerce with
all is fostered and protected by reciprocal good
will, under the sanction of liberal conventional
or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties the
Queen of Spain has ratified the Convention for
the payment of the claims of our citizens arising
since 1819. It is in the course of execu-
tion on her part, and a copy of it is now laid
before you for such legislation as may be found
necessary to enable those interested to derive
the benefits of it.

Yielding to the force of circumstances and
to the wise counsels of time and experience
that power has finally resolved no longer to oc-
cupy the unnatural position in which she stood
to the new governments established in this hem-
isphere. I have the great satisfaction of stating
to you that in preparing the way for the resto-
ration of harmony between those who have
sprung from the same ancestors, who are allied
by common interests, profess the same religion
and speak the same language, the U. States
have been actively instrumental. Our efforts
to effect this good work will be persevered in,
while they are useful to the parties and our en-
tire disinterestedness continues to be felt and
understood. The acts of Congress to counter-
vail the discriminating duties levied to the
prejudice of our navigation in Cuba and Porto
Rico, has been transmitted to the Minister of
the United States at Madrid to be communi-
cated to the government of the Queen. No in-
terference of its receipt has yet reached the De-
partment of State. If the present condition of
the country permits the government to make a
careful and enlarged examination of the true
interests of these important portions of its do-
minions, no doubt is entertained that their fu-
ture intercourse with the United States will be
placed upon a more just and liberal basis.

The Florida archives have not yet been se-
lected and delivered. Recent orders have
been sent to the agent of the U. States at Ha-
vanna, to return with all he can obtain, so that
they may be in Washington before the session
of the Supreme Court, to be used in the legal
questions there pending to which the govern-
ment is a party.

Internal tranquillity is happily restored to
Portugal. The distracted state of the country
rendered unavoidable the postponement of a
final payment of the just claims of our citizens.
Our diplomatic relations will be soon resumed
and the long subsisting friendship with that
power affords the strongest guarantee that the
balance due will receive prompt attention.

The first instalment due under the conven-
tion of indemnity with the King of the two Sic-
ilies, has been duly received and an offer
been made to extinguish the whole by prompt
payment—an offer I did not consider myself
authorized to accept, as the indemnification
provided, is the exclusive property of individual
citizens of the United States. The original
adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety to
fulfil at once the stipulations made for the pay-
ment of them, are highly honorable to the gov-
ernment of the two Sicilies. When it is re-
collected that they were the result of the injustice
of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in
its territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and

to pay which would have been neither unnat-
ural nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot
fail to exalt in character for justice and good
faith in the eyes of all nations.

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce be-
tween the United States and Belgium bro't to
your notice in my last annual message, as sanc-
tioned by the Senate, but the ratifications of
which had not been exchanged, owing to a de-
lay in its reception at Brussels, and a subse-
quent absence of the Belgian Ministers of For-
eign Affairs, has been, after mature delibera-
tion, finally disavowed by that government as
inconsistent with the powers and instructions
given to the Minister who negotiated it. This
disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the lib-
eral principles embodied in the convention,
and which from the ground-work of the objec-
tions to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the
Belgian representative, and were supposed to
be not only within the powers granted, but ex-
pressly conformable to the instructions given to
him. An offer, not yet accepted, has been
made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a
treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions
of general maritime law.

Our newly established relations with the
Sublime Porte promises to be useful to our
commerce, and satisfactory in every respect to
this government. Our intercourse with the
Barbary powers, continues without important
change, except that the present political state
of Algiers has induced me to terminate there
the residence of a salaried consul, and to sub-
stitute an ordinary consul, to remain so long as
the place continues in the possession of France.
Our first treaty with one of these powers—the
Emperor of Morocco—was formed in 1786,
and was limited to fifty years. That period
has almost expired. I shall take measures to
renew it with greater satisfaction, as its stipu-
lations are just and liberal, and have been, with
mutual fidelity and reciprocal advantage, scrup-
ulously fulfilled.

Intestine dissensions have too frequently oc-
curred to mar the prosperity, interrupt the
commerce, and distract the government of
most of the nations of this hemisphere, which
have separated themselves from Spain. When
a firm and permanent understanding with the
parent country shall have produced a formal
acknowledgement of their independence, and
the idea of danger from that quarter can no
longer be entertained, the friends of freedom
expect that those countries, so favored by na-
ture, will be distinguished for their love of jus-
tice, and their devotion to those peaceful arts,
the assiduous cultivation of which confers honor
on nations, and gives value to human life. In
the mean time, I confidently hope that the ap-
prehensions entertained, that some of the peo-
ple of those luxurious regions may be tempted
in a moment of unworthy distrust of their own
capacity for the enjoyment of liberty, to commit
the too common error of purchasing present
ease by bestowing on some favorite leader
the fatal gift of irresponsible power—will not
be realized. With all these governments, and
with that of Brazil, no unexpected changes in
our relations have occurred during the present
year. Frequent causes of just complaint have
arisen on the part of the citizens of the United
States—sometimes from the irregular action of
the constituted subordinate authorities of the
maritime regions, and sometimes from the
leaders or partisans of those in arms against
the established government. In all cases, rep-
resentations have been or will be made, and as
soon as their political affairs are in a settled
position it is expected that our friendly remon-
strances will be followed by adequate redress.

The Government of Mexico made known
in December last, the appointment of Com-
missioners and a Surveyor, on its part, to run,
in conjunction with ours, the boundary line be-
tween its territories and the United States, and
excused the delay for the reasons anticipated—
the prevalence of civil war. The Commission-
ers and surveyors not having met within the
time stipulated by the treaty, a new arrange-
ment became necessary, and our Charge d'
Affairs was instructed, in January last, to nego-
ciate, in Mexico, an article additional to the
pre-existing treaty. This instruction was ac-
knowledgeed, and no difficulty was apprehended
in the accomplishment of that object. By
information just received, that additional ar-
ticle to the treaty will be obtained and trans-
mitted to this country, as soon as it can receive the
ratification of the Mexican Congress.

The re-union of the three States of New
Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, forming
the Republic of Colombia, seems every day to
become more probable. The Commission-
ers of the two first are understood to be now
negotiating a just division of the obligations
contracted by them when united under one
government. The civil war in Ecuador, it is
believed, has prevented even the appointment
of a Commissioner on its part.

I propose, at an early day to submit in the
proper form, the appointment of a diplomatic
agent to Venezuela. The importance of the
commerce of that country to the United States
and the large claims of our citizens upon the
government, arising before and since the divi-
sion of Colombia, rendering it in my judgment,
improper longer to delay this step.

Our representatives to Central America,
Peru, and Brazil, are either at or on their way
to, their respective posts.

From the Argentine Republic, from which a
Minister was expected to this Government,
nothing further has been heard. Occasion
has been taken, on the departure of a new Con-
sul to Buenos Ayres, to remind that Govern-
ment that its long delayed Minister, whose ap-
pointment had been made known to us, had
not arrived.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform
you that this pacific and highly gratifying pic-
ture of our foreign relations, does not include
those with France at this time. It is not pos-
sible that any government and people could be
more sincerely desirous of conciliating a just
and friendly intercourse with another nation,
than are those of the United States with their
ancient ally and friend. This disposition is
founded as well on the most grateful and hon-
orable recollections associated with our strug-
gle for independence, as upon a well grounded
conviction that it is consonant with the true
policy of both.—The People of the United
States could not, therefore see without the
deepest regret, even a temporary interruption
of the friendly relations between the two coun-
tries—a regret which would, I am sure, be
greatly aggravated if there should turn out to
be any reasonable ground for attributing such a
result to any act of omission or commission on
our part. I derive, therefore, the highest sat-
isfaction from being able to assure you that the
whole course of this Government has been
characterized by a spirit so conciliatory and
forbearing as to make it impossible that our jus-
tice and moderation should be questioned, what-
ever may be the consequence on the part of
the French Government in her omission to sat-
isfy the conceded claims of our citizens.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked
aggression upon our commerce, com-
mitted by authority of the existing Govern-
ment of France, between the years 1800 and
1817, has been rendered too painful to Ameri-
cans to make its repetition either necessary or
desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark,
that there has, for many years, been scarcely a
single administration of the French Govern-
ment by whom the justice and legality of the
claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not,
to a very considerable extent, admitted; and
yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted
in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

Deeply sensible of the injurious effects re-
sulting from this state of things upon the in-
terests and character of both nations I regard-
ed it as among my first duties to cause one
more effort to be made to satisfy France, that
a just and liberal settlement of our claims was
as well due to her own honor, as to their in-
contestable validity. The negotiation for this
purpose was commenced with the late Govern-
ment of France, and was prosecuted with such
success, as to leave no reasonable ground to
doubt that a settlement of a character quite as
liberal as that which was subsequently made,
would have been effected, had not the revolu-
tion by which the negotiation was cut off, taken
place.

The discussions were resumed with the present
government, and the result showed that we
were not wrong in supposing, that an event by
which the two governments were made to ap-
proach each other so much nearer in their po-
litical principles, and by which the motives for
the most liberal and friendly intercourse were
so greatly multiplied, could exercise no other
than a salutary influence upon the negotiation.

After the most deliberate and thorough exam-
ination of the whole subject, a treaty between
the two Governments was concluded and signed
at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, by which
it was stipulated that "the French Government,
in order to liberate itself from all the reclama-
tions preferred against it by the citizens of the
United States, for unlawful seizures, captures,
sequestrations, confiscations, or destruction of
their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages
to pay a sum of twenty five millions of
francs to the United States, who shall distribute
it among those entitled, in the manner and ac-
cording to the rules it shall determine;" and
it was also stipulated on the part of the French
Government, that this twenty-five millions of
francs should "be paid at Paris, in six annual
instalments of four millions one hundred and
sixty-six francs and sixty-six centimes each,
into the hands such person or persons as shall
be authorized by the Government of the United
States to receive it." The first instalment to
be paid "at the expiration of one year next
following the exchange of the ratifications of this
convention, and the others at successive inter-
vals of a year, one after another, till the whole
shall be paid. To the amount of each of the
said instalments shall be added interest at four
per centum thereupon, as upon the other instal-
ments then remaining unpaid, the said interest
to be computed from the day of the exchange
of the present convention."

It was also stipulated on the part of the
United States, for the purpose of being com-
pletely liberated from all the reclamations pre-
sented by France on behalf of its citizens, that
the sum of one million five hundred thousand
francs should be paid to the government of
France, in six annual instalments, to be deduct-

ed out of the annual sums which France had
agreed to pay, interest thereupon being in like
manner computed from the day of the
exchange of the ratifications. In addition to
this stipulation, important advantages were se-
cured to France, from and after the exchange
of the ratifications of the present Convention,
shall be admitted to consumption in the States
of the Union, at duties which shall not exceed
the following rates by the gallon, [such as it is
used at present for wines in the United States]
to wit: six cents for red wines in casks; ten
cents for white wines in casks; and twenty-
two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The
proportions existing between the duties of
French wines thus reduced, and the general
rates of the tariff which went into operation the
first of January, 1826, shall be maintained, in
case the Government of the United States
should think proper to diminish these general
rates in a new tariff.

In consideration of this stipulation, which
shall be binding on the United States for ten
years, the French Government abandons the
reclamations which it had formed in relation to
the 5th article of the treaty of cession of Lou-
isiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on
the staple cottons of the United States, which,
after the exchange of the ratification of the
present Convention, shall be brought directly
thence to France by the vessels of the United
States, or by French vessels, the same duties
as on short staple cottons.

This treaty was ratified in the manner pre-
scribed by the Constitutions of both countries,
and the ratification was exchanged at the City
of Washington on the 2d of February, 1832. On
account of its commercial stipulations it was,
in five days thereafter laid before the Congress
of the United States; which proceeded to enact
such laws favorable to the commerce of France
as were necessary to carry it into full execu-
tion; and France has, from that period to the
present, been in the unrestricted enjoyment of
the valuable privileges that were thus secured
to her. The faith of the French nation hav-
ing been thus solemnly pledged, through its
constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ul-
timate payment of the long deferred claims of
our citizens, as also for the adjustment of other
points of great and reciprocal benefits to both
countries, and the United States having with a
fidelity and promptitude by which their conduct
will I trust, be always characterized, done
every thing that was necessary to carry the
treaty into full and fair effect on their part,
counted with the most perfect confidence, on
equal fidelity and promptitude on the part of
the French Government. In this reasonable
expectation we have been, I regret to inform
you, wholly disappointed. No legislative pro-
vision has been made by France for the exe-
cution of the treaty, either as it respects the
indemnity to be paid, or the commercial ben-
efits to be secured to the United States and the
relations between the United States and that
power, in consequence thereof, are placed in a
situation threatening to interrupt the good un-
derstanding which has so long and so happily
existed between the two nations.

Not only has the French Government been
thus wanting in the performance of the stipu-
lations it has so solemnly entered into with the
United States, but its omissions have been mark-
ed by circumstances which would seem to
leave us without satisfactory evidences, that such
performance will certainly take place at a future
period. Advice of the exchange of ratifications
reached Paris prior to the 8th of April, 1832.
The French Chambers were then sitting and
continued in session until the 21st of that
month, although one instalment of the indemnity
was payable on the 2d of February, 1833.
One year after the exchange of ratifications, no
application was made to the Chambers for the
required appropriation, and in consequence of
no appropriation having then been made, the
draft of the United States Government for that
instalment was dishonored by the Minister of
Finance, and the United States thereby involv-
ed in much controversy. The next session of
the Chambers commenced on the 16th No-
vember, 1833, and continued until the 25th Ap-
ril, 1833. Notwithstanding the omission to
pay the first instalment, had been made the
subject of earnest remonstrance on our part, the
treaty with the U. States, and a bill making the
necessary appropriations to execute it, were not
laid before the Chamber of Deputies until the
6th of April, nearly five months after its meet-
ing, and only nineteen days before the close of
the session. The bill was read and referred to
a Committee, but there was no further action
upon it. The next session of the Chambers
commenced on the 26th of April, 1833, and
continued until the 26th of June following. A
new bill was introduced on the 11th of June,
but nothing important was done in relation to it
during the session. In the month of April, 1834,
nearly three years after the signature of the
treaty, the final action of the French Cham-
bers upon the bill to carry the treaty into effect
was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the
necessary appropriations. The avowed grounds
upon which the bill was rejected, are to be
found in the published debates of that body, and
no observations of mine can be necessary to sat-
isfy Congress of their utter insufficiency. Al-
though the gross amount of the claims of our

citizens is probably greater than will be ultimate-
ly allowed by the Commissioners, sufficient is
nevertheless shown, to render it absolutely cer-
tain that the indemnity falls far short of the ac-
tual amount of our just claims, independently
of the question of damages and interest for the
detention. That settlement involved a sacri-
fice in this respect was well known at that time
—a sacrifice which was cheerfully acquiesced
in by the different branches of the Federal Gov-
ernment, whose action upon the treaty was re-
quired from a sincere desire to avoid further
collision upon the old disturbing subject, and in
the confident expectation that the general rela-
tions between the two countries would be im-
proved thereby.

The refusal to vote the appropriation, the
news of which was received from our minister
in Paris, about the 15th day of May last, might
have been considered the final determination of
the French Government not to execute the stip-
ulations of that treaty, and would have justified
an immediate communication of the facts to
Congress, with a recommendation of such ul-
timate measures as the interest and honor of the
United States might seem to require. But with
the news of the refusal of the Chambers to make
the appropriation, were conveyed the regrets of
the King, and a declaration that a national ves-
sel should be forthwith sent out, with instruc-
tions to the French Minister to give the most
ample explanations of the past, and strongest
assurance for the future. After a long pas-
sage, the promised dispatched vessel arrived.

The pledges given by the French Minister,
upon receipt of his instructions, were, that as
soon after the election of the new members as
the charter would permit the legislative Cham-
bers of France should be called together, and
the proposition for an appropriation laid before
them; that all the constitutional powers of the
King and his Cabinet should be exerted to ac-
complish the object; and that the result should
be made known early enough to be communi-
cated to Congress at the commencement of
the present session. Relying upon these pledg-
es, and not doubting that the acknowledged jus-
tice of our claims, the promised exertions of
the King and his cabinet, and, above all, that
sacred regard for national faith and honor for
which the French character has been so distin-
guished, would secure an early execution of the
treaty in all its parts, I did not deem it neces-
sary to call the attention of Congress to the sub-
ject at the last session.

I regret to say that the pledges made through
the Minister of France have not been redeem-
ed. The new Chambers met on the 31st Ju-
ly last, and although the subject of fulfilling trea-
ties was alluded to in the speech from the
throne, no attempt was made by the King or
his Cabinet to procure an appropriation to car-
ry it into execution. The reasons given for this
omission, although they might be considered
sufficient in an ordinary case, are not consistent
with the expectations founded upon the assur-
ances given here, for there is no constitutional
obstacle to entering into legislative business at
the first meeting of the Chambers. This point,
however, might have been overlooked, had not
the Chambers, instead of being called to meet
at so early a day, that the result of their delib-
erations might be communicated to me, before
the meeting of Congress, been prorogued to
the 29th of the present month—a period so late
that their decision can scarcely be made known
to the present Congress, prior to its dissolution.
To avoid this delay, our Minister in Paris, in
virtue of the assurance given by the French
Minister in the United States, strongly urged
the convocation of the Chambers at an earlier
day, but without success. It is proper to re-
mark, however, that this refusal has been ac-
companied with the most positive assurances,
on the part of the Executive Government of
France, of their intention to press the appropria-
tion at the ensuing session of the Chambers.

The executive branch of this Government
has, as matters stand, exhausted all the author-
ity upon the subject with which it is invested, and
which it had any reason to believe could be
beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refusal to ex-
ecute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for
a moment entertained by any branch of this gov-
ernment; and further negotiation is equally out
of the question.

If it shall be the pleasure of Congress to a-
wait the further action of the French Cham-
bers, no further consideration of the subject
will, at this session, probably be required at
your hands. But if, from the original delay in
asking for an appropriation; from the refusal of
the Chambers to grant it when asked, from the
omission to bring the subject before the Cham-
bers at their last session, from the fact that, in-
cluding that session there have been five differ-
ent occasions when the appropriations might
have been made, and from the delay in con-
voking the Chambers until some weeks after
the meeting of Congress, when it was well
known that a communion of the whole subject
to Congress at the last session was prevented
by assurances that it should be disposed of be-
fore its present meeting, you should feel your-
selves constrained to doubt whether it be the
intention of the French Government in all its
branches to carry the treaty into effect, and
think that such measures as the occasion may

be deemed to call for, should be now adopted, or, all Governments are alike to us. If by a

Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, are as much the desire of our government as they are the interest of our people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the rights of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress seriously to afflict the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and to my mind conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without, at the same time in some degree, embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall, through unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the Government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom.

Nor is it impossible that such course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils, those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides, by every measure adopted by the Government of the United States with the view of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce our people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be more limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate that the question at issue should be thus disencumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interests of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfills her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, or longer delayed, to take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the international code, that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving any cause of war. This remedy has been frequently resorted to, and recently by France herself towards Portugal, under circumstances less unquestionable.

The time at which redress should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, it may justly be concluded that the Government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights. That government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress into their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and to the retributive judgments of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and hon-

ors, all Governments are alike to us. If by a collision with France, in case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide, whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers or adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country. Whatever that decision may be, it will be faithfully enforced by the Executive, as far as he is authorized so to do.

According to the estimate of the Treasury Department, the revenue accruing, from all sources, during the present year, will amount to twenty millions six hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars, which with the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first of January last, of eleven millions seven hundred and two thousand nine hundred and five dollars, produces an aggregate of thirty-two millions three hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars. The total expenditure during the year for all objects, including the public debt, is estimated at twenty-five millions five hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, which will leave a balance in the Treasury on the first of January 1835, of six millions seven hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars. In this balance, however, will be included about one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of what was heretofore reported by the Department as not effective.

Of former appropriations it is estimated that there will remain unexpended at the close of the year, eight millions two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, and that of this sum there will not be required more than five millions one hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars, to accomplish the objects of all current appropriations. Thus it appears that after satisfying all those appropriations, and after discharging the last item of our public debt, which will be done on the first of January next, there will remain unexpended in the Treasury an effective balance of about four hundred and forty thousand dollars. That such should be the aspect of our finances is highly flattering to the industry and enterprise of our population, and auspicious of the wealth and prosperity which await the future cultivation of their growing resources. It is not deemed prudent, however, to recommend any change for the present in our import rates, the effect of the gradual reduction now in progress in many of them, not being sufficiently tested, to guide us in determining the precise amount of revenue which they will produce.

Free from public debt, at peace with all the world, and with no complicated interests to consult in our intercourse with foreign powers, the present may be hailed as that epoch in our history the most favorable for the settlement of those principles in our domestic policy, which shall be best calculated to give stability to our Republic, and secure the blessings of freedom to our citizens. Among these principles, from our past experience, it cannot be doubted, that simplicity in the character of the Federal Government, and a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from every exercise of the taxing power; and that it was in this respect, a remote agent in producing those disturbing questions which grew out of the discussion relating to the Tariff. If such has been the tendency of debt incurred in the acquisition of our national rights and liberties, the obligations of which all portions of the Union cheerfully acknowledged, it must be obvious, that whatever is calculated to increase the burdens of Government without necessity, must be fatal to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are felicitating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of the national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy, which enjoins the adaption of the revenue to the expenditures that are consistent with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinence from all topics of legislation that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the government, and suggested by the wants of the country. Properly regarded, under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens arising from taxation, gives to individual enterprise increased power, and furnishes to all the members of our happy Confederacy, new motives for patriotic affection and support. But above all, its most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the Government, by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow citizens.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the Bank of the United States. Created for the convenience of the government, that Institution has become the scourge of the people. Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose, to strengthen it in a political contest, the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community; its corrupt and partizan loans; its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings; the unlimited authority conferred on the President to extend its funds in hiring writers, and procuring the execution of printing, and the use

made of that authority; the retention of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents; the groundless claim to heavy damages, in consequence of the protest of the bill drawn on the French Government, have through various channels, been laid before Congress. Immediately after the close of the last session, the Bank through its President, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges which it had practised upon from the first of August, 1833, to the 30th of June, 1834, and to afford its accommodations to the community.

The grounds assumed in this announcement, amounted to an acknowledgment that the curtailment in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the Bank, and had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the Bank in its memorial relative to the removal of the deposits, and to give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been produced by it, with the view of effecting, through the sufferings of the people, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country had the virtue and firmness to bear the infliction; that the energies of our people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in vast importation of the precious metals from almost every part of the world, and at the close of this tremendous effort to control our Government, the Bank found itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus means. The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance, and trade had already found new auxiliaries; so that on the first of October last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a National Bank, more than one half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults, or in the hands of foreign bankers.

To the needless distresses brought upon the country during the last session of Congress, has been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand and forty one dollars, under pretence of paying damages, costs, and interests upon the protested French Bill. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for the year 1834, upon which the appropriations made by Congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the customs, or the receivers of our land officers on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretences of claims against the United States, as the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle be established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States, may, without authority of law, seize on the public property or money wherever he can find it, to pay the claim, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the Treasury, or that it will be applied after the appropriation to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, may, under like pretences, apply to their own use money appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. This measure resorted to by the bank is disorganized and revolutionary, and if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence.

It is a constitutional provision that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The palpable object of this provision is to prevent the expenditure of the public money, for any purpose whatsoever, which shall not have been first approved by the representatives of the people and the States in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purpose the public money shall be expended, in the legislative department of the government to the exclusion of the executive and judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those departments, to pay it away without the law, or to sanction its payment. According to this plain constitutional provision the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked for an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the constitution and obtain payment without an act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not been technically paid into the Treasury, does not affect the principles intended to be established by the constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend the public money without authority of law, before it is placed to the credit of the treasury, as to take it from the Treasury. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in his correspondence with the President of the Bank and the opinion of the Attorney General accompanying it, you will find a further examination of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American people, that measures be taken to separate the government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public prosperity, and so regardless to the constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposits, by appointing other pension agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of Bank checks in payment of the public dues after the first of January next, the Executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connection between the government and

The high-handed career of this institution imposed upon the constitutional functionaries of this government, duties of the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination on the part of any of them to shrink. My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my readiness to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To continue any business relations with the Bank of the United States that may be avoided without a violation of the national faith, after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the government to examine its affairs, after it has done all in its power and to bring it into disrepute at home and abroad; after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people by turning against them the immense power entrusted to its hands, and by involving a country otherwise peaceful, flourishing and happy, in dissension, embarrassment and distress—would make the nation itself a party to the degradation so sedulously prepared for its public agent—and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in popular governments, and to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency.

In guarding against an evil of such magnitude considerations of temporary convenience should be influenced by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justice of these views, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you that a law be passed authorizing the sale of the public stock; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of notes of the Bank in payment of public dues, shall, in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the 14th section of the charter be suspended until the Bank pays to the Treasury the dividends withheld; and that all laws connecting the government or its officers with the Bank, directly be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American People, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a National Bank far overbalance all its advantages. The bold effort the present Bank has made to control the government, the distress it has wantonly produced, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitions of the late which awaits the American people should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped, that, admonished, those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present Bank, will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected, than to concentrate the whole monied power of the Republic in any form whatever, or under any restrictions.

Happily it is already illustrated that the agency of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the government. The State Banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the United States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves and discharged all these duties, while the Bank of the United States was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater difficulties in their operations, when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the deposits in the State Banks, by law. Although the power now exercised by the Executive Department in this behalf, is only such as was uniformly exerted through every administration from the origin of the government to the establishment of the present Bank, yet, it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and, therefore, ought to be regulated. The power of Congress is to direct in what places the Treasurer shall keep the money in the Treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the Executive authority, in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the President or Secretary of the Treasury over those institutions—which, being thus freed from Executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their charters from the national authorities, they would never have those inducements to meddle in general elections, which have led the Bank of the United States to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of two years.

The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency, which will much diminish the inconvenience to travellers of the want of a general paper currency, should the State Banks be incapable of furnishing it. Those institutions have already shown themselves competent to purchase and furnish domestic exchange for the convenience of trade at reasonable rates, and not a doubt is entertained that, in a short period, all the wants of the country in bank accommodations and exchange, will be supplied as promptly and cheaply as they have heretofore been by the Bank of the United States. If the several States shall be induced gradually to reform their banking systems, and prohibit the issue of all small notes, we shall, in a few years, have a currency as

sound, and as little liable to fluctuations as any other commercial country.

The report of the Secretary of War, together with the accompanying documents from the several bureaux of that Department, will exhibit the situation of the various objects committed to its administration.

No event has occurred since your last session rendering necessary the movements of the army, with the exception of the expedition of regiment of dragoons into the territory of the wandering and predatory tribes inhabiting the western frontiers and living adjacent to the Mexican boundary. These tribes have been heretofore known to us principally by their attacks upon our own citizens, and upon other Indians entitled to the protection of the United States. It became necessary for the peace of the frontiers to check these habitual incursions, and I am happy to inform you that the object has been effected without the commission of any act of hostility. Col. Dodge, and the troops under his command, have acted with equal firmness, and an arrangement has been made with those Indians, which, it is hoped, will assure their permanent pacific relations with the United States and the other tribes of Indians upon that border. It is to be regretted that the prevalence of sickness in that quarter has deprived the country of a number of valuable lives, and particularly that of Gen. Leavenworth, an officer well known and esteemed for his gallant services in the late war, and for his subsequent good conduct, has fallen a victim to his zeal and exertions in the discharge of his duty.

The army is in a high state of discipline. Its moral condition so far as that is known here, is good, and the various branches of the public service are carefully attended to. It is amply sufficient, under its present organization, for providing the necessary garrisons for the seaboard, and for the defence of the internal frontier, and also for preserving the elements of military knowledge, and for keeping pace with those improvements which modern experience is continually making. And these objects appear to me to embrace all the legitimate purposes for which a permanent military force should be maintained in our country. The lessons of history teach us its danger, and the tendency which exists to an increase. This can be best met and averted, by a just caution on the part of the public itself, and of those who represent them in Congress.

From the duties which devolve on the Engineer Department, and upon the Topographical Engineers, a different organization seems to be demanded by the public interest, and I recommend the subject to your consideration.

No important change has, during this session, taken place in the condition of the Indians. Arrangements are in progress for the removal of the Creeks, and will be soon for the removal of the Seminoles. I regret the Cherokees, east of the Mississippi, have not yet determined, as a community, to remove. How long the personal causes which have heretofore retarded that ultimately inevitable measure, will continue to operate, I am unable to conjecture. It is certain, however, that delay will bring with it accumulated evils, which will render their condition more and more unpleasant. The experience of every year adds to the conviction that emigration, and that alone, can preserve from destruction the remnant of the tribes yet living among us. The faculty with which the necessities of life are procured, and the treaty stipulations providing aid for the emigrant Indians in their agricultural pursuits, and in the important concern of education, and their removal from those causes which have heretofore depressed and destroyed many of the tribes, cannot fail to stimulate their exertions and to reward their industry.

The two laws passed at the last sessions of Congress on the subject of the Indian affairs, have been carried into effect, and detailed instructions for their administration, have been given. It will be seen by the estimates for the present session, that a great reduction will take place in the expenditures of the department in consequence of these laws. And there is reason to believe that their operation will be salutary, and the colonization of the Indians on the Western frontier, together with a judicious system of administration, will still further reduce the expenses of this branch of the public service, and at the same time promote its usefulness and efficiency.

Circumstances have been developed, showing the existence of extensive frauds under the various laws granting pensions and gratuities for Revolutionary services. It is impossible to estimate the amount which may have been thus fraudulently obtained from the national treasury. I am justified, however, that it has been such as to justify a re-examination of the system, and the adoption of the necessary checks in its administration. All will agree, that the services and the sufferings of the remnant of our Revolutionary band, should be fully compensated. But while this is done, every proper precaution should be taken to prevent the admission of fabricated and fraudulent claims. In the present mode of proceeding, the attestations and certificates of judicial officers of the various States, form a considerable portion of the checks which are interposed against the commission of frauds. These, however, have been, and may be, fabricated, and in such a way as to elude detection at the examining offices. And independently of this practical difficulty, it is ascertained that these documents are often loosely granted; sometimes, even bank certificates have been issued; sometimes prepared papers have been signed without inquiry; and, in one instance at least, the seal of the court has been within reach of a person most interested in its improper application.

It is obvious that, under such circumstances, no severity of administration can check the abuse of the law; and information has, from time to time, been communicated to the Pension Office, questioning or denying the right of persons placed upon the pension-list to the bounty of the country. Such cautions are always attended to and examined. But a far more general investigation is called for; and I therefore recommend, in conformity with the suggestion of the Secretary of War, that an actual inspection should be made in each State, into the circumstances and claims of every person now drawing a pension. The honest veteran has nothing to fear from such a scrutiny, while the fraudulent claimant will be detected, and the public treasury relieved to an amount, I have reason to believe, far greater than has heretofore been suspected. The details of such a plan could be so regulated as to interpose the necessary checks, without any burthenome operation upon the pensioners. The object should be two-fold.

1. To look into the original justice of the claims, so far as this can be done under a proper system of regulations, by an examination of the claimants themselves, and by inquiring, in the vicinity of their residence, into their history, and into the opinion entertained of their revolutionary services.

2. To ascertain, in all cases whether the original claimant is living, and this by actual personal inspection.

This measure will, if adopted, be productive, I think, of the desired result, and I therefore recommend it to your consideration, with the further suggestion that all payments should be suspended till the necessary reports are received.

It will be seen, by a tabular statement annexed to the documents transmitted to Congress, that the appropriations for objects connected with the War Department, made at the last session, for the service of 1834, excluding the permanent appropriation for the payment of military gratuities under the act of June 7, 1832, the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for arming and equipping the militia, and the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the civilization of the Indians, which are not annually renewed, amounted to the sum of nine millions three thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars, and that the estimates of appropriations necessary for the same branches of service for the year 1835, amount to the sum of five millions seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars, making a difference in the appropriations of the appropriations of the current year, over the estimates of appropriations for the next, of three millions two hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

The principal causes which have operated at this time to produce this great difference, are shown in the reports and documents, and in the detailed estimates. Some of these causes are accidental and temporary, while others are permanent, and aided by a just course of administration, may continue to operate beneficially upon the public expenditures.

A just economy, expending where the public service requires, and withholding where it does not, is among the indispensable duties of the Government.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, and to the documents with it, for a full view of the operations of that important branch of our service, during the present year. It will be seen that the wisdom and liberality with which Congress have provided for the gradual increase of our navy material, have been seconded by a corresponding zeal and fidelity on the part of those to whom has been confided the execution of the laws on the subject, and that but a short period would be now required to put in commission a force large enough for any exigency into which the country may be thrown.

When we reflect upon our position in relation to other nations, it must be apparent, that, in the event of conflicts with them, we must look chiefly to our navy for the protection of our national rights. The wide seas which separate us from other Governments, must of necessity be the theatre on which an enemy will aim to assail us, and unless we are prepared to meet him on this element, we cannot be said to possess the power requisite to repel or prevent aggressions. We cannot, therefore, with too much attention to this arm of our defence, or cherish with too much care the means by which it can possess the necessary efficiency and extension. To this end our policy has been heretofore wisely directed to the constant employment of a force sufficient to guard our commerce, and to the rapid accumulation of the materials which are necessary to repair our vessels, and construct with ease such new ones as may be required in a state of war.

In accordance with this policy, I recommend to your consideration the erection of the additional dry dock described by the Secretary of the Navy, and also the construction of the steam batteries to which he has referred, for the purpose of testing their efficacy as auxiliaries to the system of defence now in use.

The report of the Postmaster General, heretofore submitted, exhibits the condition and prospects of that department. From that document it appears that there was a deficit in the funds of the Department, at the commencement of the present year, beyond its available means, of three hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-eight cents, which on the first of July last had been reduced to two hundred and sixty-eight thousand and ninety-two dollars and seventy-four cents. It appears, also, that the revenues for the coming year will exceed the expenditures about two hundred and seventy thousand

dollars, which, with the excess of revenue, will result from the operations of the current half year, independently of any increase in the gross amount of postages, to supply the entire deficit before the end of 1835. But as this calculation is based on the gross amount of postages which had accrued within the period embraced by the times of striking the balances, it is obvious that without a progressive increase in the amount of postages, the existing retrenchments must be persevered in through the year 1836, that the Department may accumulate a surplus fund sufficient to place it in a condition of perfect ease.

It will be observed that the revenues of the Post Office Department, though they have increased, and their amount is above that of any former year, have fallen short of the estimates more than a hundred thousand dollars. This is attributed in a great degree to the increase of free letters growing out of the extension and abuse of the franking privilege. There has been a gradual increase in the number of executive officers to which it has been granted; and by an act passed in March, 1833, it was extended to members of Congress throughout the whole year. It is believed that a revision of the laws relative to the franking privilege, with some enactments to enforce more rigidly the restrictions under which it is granted, would operate beneficially to the country, by enabling the department at an earlier period to restore the mail facilities that have been withdrawn, and to extend them more widely as the growing settlements of the country may require.

To a measure so important to the Government and so just to our constituents, who ask no exclusive privileges for themselves, and are not willing to concede them to others, I earnestly recommend the serious attention of Congress.

The importance of the Post Office Department, and the magnitude to which it has grown both in its revenues and in its operations, seem to demand its reorganization by law. The whole of its receipts and disbursements have hitherto been left entirely to Executive control, and individual discretion. The principle is as sound in relation to this as to any other Department of the Government, that as little discretion should be confided to the Executive officer who controls it, as is compatible with its efficiency. It is therefore earnestly recommended that it be organized with an Auditor and Treasurer of its own, appointed by the President and Senate, who shall be branches of the Treasury Department.

Your attention is again respectfully invited to the defect which exists in the Judicial system of the United States. Nothing can be more desirable than the uniform operation of the Federal Judiciary throughout the several States, all of which, standing on the same footing as members of the Union, have equal rights to the advantages and benefits resulting from its law. The object is not attained by the judicial system now in force, because they leave one-fourth of the States without Circuit Courts.

It is undoubtedly the duty of Congress to place all the States on the same footing in this respect, either by the creation of an additional number of associate judges, or by an enlargement of the circuits assigned to those already appointed so as to include the new States. Whatever may be the difficulty in a proper organization of the judicial system, so as to secure its efficiency and uniformity in all parts of the Union, and, at the same time, to avoid such an increase of judges as would encumber the supreme appellate tribunal, it should not be allowed to weigh against the great injustice which the present operation of the system produces.

I trust that I may be also pardoned for renewing the recommendation I have so often submitted to your attention, in regard to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. All the reflection I have been able to bestow upon the subject, increases my conviction that the best interests of the country will be promoted by the adoption of some plan which will secure, in all contingencies, that important right of sovereignty to the direct control of the People. Could this be attained, and the terms of those officers be limited to a single period of either four or six years, I think our liberties would possess an additional safeguard.

At your last session I called the attention of Congress to the destruction of the public building occupied by the Treasury Department. As the public interest requires that another building should be erected, with as little delay as possible, it is hoped that the means will be seasonably provided, and that they will be ample enough to authorize such an enlargement and improvement in the plan of the building as will more effectually accommodate the public officers, and secure the public documents deposited in it from the casualties of fire.

I have not been able to satisfy myself that the bill entitled "An Act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river," which was sent to me at the close of your last session, ought to pass, and I have, therefore, withheld from it my approval, and now return it to the Senate, the body in which it originated.

There can be no question connected with the administration of public affairs, more important or more difficult to be satisfactorily dealt with, than that which relates to the rightful authority and proper action of the Federal Government upon the subject of Internal Improvements. To inherent embarrassments have been added others resulting from the course of our legislation concerning it.

I have heretofore communicated freely with Congress upon this subject, and, in advertising to it again, I cannot refrain from expressing my increasing conviction of its extreme importance, as well in regard to its bearing upon the maintenance of the Constitution, and the prudent

management of the public revenue, as on account of its disturbing effect upon the harmony of the Union.

We are in no danger from violations of the Constitution by which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizens. The sentence of condemnation long since pronounced by the American People upon acts of that character, will, I doubt not, continue to prove as salutary in its effects as it is irreversible in its nature. But against the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages, and bring in their train to the patronage of the Government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that because our Government has been instituted for the benefit of the People, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good, is an error, into which even honest minds are too apt to fall. In yielding themselves to this fallacy, they overlook the great considerations in which the Federal Constitution is founded. They forget that, in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interest and condition of the different States, it was foreseen at the period of its adoption, that, although a particular measure of the Government might be beneficial and proper in one State, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the States would not consent to make a grant to the Federal Government of the general and usual powers of Government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate; and they forget also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact, then so solemnly, and, as it was hoped, so firmly established. In addition to the dangers to the Constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater than all. I allude to the materials which this subject has afforded for sinister appeals to selfish feelings, and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adaptation to the purposes of personal ambition. With such stimulants, it is not surprising that the acts and pretensions of the Federal Government in this behalf should sometime have been carried to an alarming extent. The questions which have arisen on this subject have related—

1st. To the power of making internal improvements within the limits of a State, with the right of territorial jurisdiction, sufficient at least for their preservation and use.

2d. To the right of appropriating money in aid of such works when carried on by a State or by a company in virtue of State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction, and

3d. To the propriety of appropriation for improvements of a particular class, viz. for light houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and for the removal of sand bars, sawyers, and other temporary and partial impediments in our navigable rivers and harbors.

The claims of power for the General Government upon each of these points certainly present matter of the deepest interest. The first is however of much greater importance, inasmuch as in addition to the dangers of unequal and improvident expenditures of public moneys, common to all, there is superadded to that the conflicting jurisdictions of the respective governments. Federal jurisdiction at least to the extent I have stated has been justly regarded by its advocates as necessarily appertaining to the power in question, if that exist by the constitution. That the most injurious conflicts would unavoidably arise between the respective jurisdictions of the state and federal governments, in the absence of a constitutional provision marking out their respective boundaries, cannot be doubted. The local advantages to be obtained would induce the States to overlook in the beginning the dangers and difficulties to which they might ultimately be exposed. The powers exercised by the federal government would soon be regarded with jealousy by the State authorities, and originating as they must from implication or assumption, it would be impossible to affix to them certain and safe limits. Opportunities and temptation to the assumption of power incompatible with states sovereignty would be increased, and those barriers which resist the tendency of our system towards consideration greatly weakened. The officers and agents of the general government might not always have the discretion to abstain from intermeddling with state concerns; and if they did they would not always escape the suspicion of having done so. Collisions, and consequent irritations would spring up—that harmony which should ever exist between the general government and each member of the confederacy, would be frequently interrupted—a spirit of contention would be engendered—and the dangers of division greatly multiplied.

Yet we all know that notwithstanding these grave objects, this dangerous doctrine was at one time apparently proceeding to its final establishment with fearful rapidity. The desire to embark the federal government in works of internal improvements, prevailed in the highest degree, during the first session of the first congress that I had the honor to meet in my present situation. When the bill authorized a subscription on the part of the United States for stock in the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Companies, passed the two Houses, there had been reported, by the committees of Internal Improvement, bills containing appropriations for such objects, exclusive of those for the Cumberland road, and for the harbors and light houses, to the amount was included authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for the stock of different companies to a great extent, and the residue was principally for the direct construction of roads by this government. In addition to those projects, which

had been presented to the two Houses under the sanction and recommendation of their respective committees on Internal Improvements, there were then still pending before the committees, and in their reports to Congress, presented, but not referred, different projects for works of a similar character, the expense of which cannot be estimated with certainty, but must have exceeded one hundred millions of dollars.

Regarding the bill authorized a subscription to the stock of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company as the entering wedge of a system, which however weak at first might soon become strong enough to give the bands of the Union asunder, and believing that if its passage was acquiesced in by the Executive and the People, there would no longer be any limitation upon the authority of the General Government in respect to the appropriation of money for such objects, I deemed it an imperative duty to withhold from it the executive approval. Although, from the obviously local character of that work, I might well have contented myself with a refusal to approve the bill upon that ground yet, sensible of the vital importance of the subject and anxious that my views and opinions in regard to the whole matter should be fully understood by Congress and by my constituents, I felt it my duty to go further. I therefore embraced that early occasion to apprise Congress, that in my opinion the Constitution did not confer upon it the power to authorize the construction of ordinary roads and canals within the limits of a State, and to say respectfully, that no bill admitting such a power could receive my official sanction. I did so in the confident expectation that the speedy settlement of the public mind upon the whole subject would be greatly facilitated by the difference between the two Houses and myself, and that the harmonious action of the several Departments of the Federal Government in regard to it, would be ultimately secured.

So far at least as it regards this branch of the subject my best hopes have been realized. Nearly four years have elapsed, and several sessions of Congress have intervened, and no attempt, within my recollection, has been made to induce Congress to exercise this power. The applications for the construction of roads and we have good reason to infer that the current of public sentiment has become so decided against the pretension as effectually to discourage its reassertion. So thinking, I derive the greatest satisfaction from the conviction, that this much at least has been secured upon this important and embarrassing subject.

From attempts to appropriate the national funds to objects which are confessedly of a local character, we cannot I trust, have any thing further to apprehend. My views in regard to the expediency of making appropriations for works which are claimed to be of a national character and prosecuted under State authority, assuming that Congress have the right to do so, were stated in my annual message to Congress in 1830, and also in that containing my objections to the Maysville Road Bill.

So thoroughly convinced am I that no such appropriations ought to be made by Congress until a suitable constitutional provision is made upon the subject and so essential do I regard the point to the highest interests of our country that I could not consider myself as discharging my duty to my constituents in giving the Executive sanction to any bill containing such an appropriation. If the people of the United States desire that the public treasury shall be resorted to for the means to prosecute such works, they will concur in an amendment of the constitution, prescribing a rule by which the national character of the works is to be tested, and by which the greatest practicable equality of benefits may be secured to each member of the confederacy. The effects of such a regulation would be most salutary in preventing unprofitable expenditures, in securing our legislation from the pernicious consequences of scrambles for the favors of Government, and in repressing a spirit of discontent, which must inevitably arise from an unequal distribution of treasures which belong alike to all.

There is another class of appropriations for what may be called, without impropriety, internal improvements, which have always been regarded as standing upon different grounds from those to which I have referred. I allude to such as have for their object the improvement of our harbors, the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, for the facility and security of our foreign commerce. The grounds upon which I distinguish appropriations of this character from others have already been stated to Congress. I will now only add that, at the first session of Congress under the new constitution, it was provided by law, that all expenses which should accrue from and after the 15th day of August, 1789, in the necessary support and maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, erected, placed, or sunk before the passage of the act, within any bay, inlet, harbor, or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, should be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States; and further, that it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contracts, with the approbation of the President, for rebuilding when necessary and keeping in good repair the light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, in the several States, and for furnishing them with supplies. Appropriations for similar objects have been continued from that time to the present without interruption or dispute.

As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and departure have been multiplied and established, not only upon our sea board but in the interior of the country, upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and

safety of this commerce have led to the gradual extension of these expenditures; to the erection of light-houses, the placing, planting, and sinking of buoys, beacons, and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, and in the bays upon our great lakes, as well as upon the sea. Although I have expressed my apprehension that the great expenditures have sometimes been extravagant, and disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to withhold myself to follow in this respect the footsteps of all my predecessors. Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unlimited exercise of this authority by Congress was exposed, I have prescribed a limitation for the exercise of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to the places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution, by appropriations for remote but not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections, nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better, I shall continue to apply my best efforts to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded. I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill entitled "An Act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river;" but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration taken upon this subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprized, and without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinions could desire.

I rely upon the intelligence and candor of my fellow citizens, to whose liberal indulgence I have already largely partaken, for a correct appreciation of my motives in interposing, as I have done, on this and other occasions, checks to a course of legislation which, without the slightest degree, of being in question the most unconstitutional expenditures of public treasure. I am not hostile to internal improvements, and wish to see them extended to every part of the country. But I am fully persuaded, if they are not commenced in a proper manner, confined to proper objects, and conducted under an authority generally conceded to be rightful, that a successful prosecution of them cannot be reasonably expected. The attempt will meet with little support, it might otherwise receive support, and instead of strengthening the bonds of our confederacy it will multiply and aggravate the causes of division.

ANDREW JACKSON.

December 1, 1834.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 16, 1834.

THE MESSAGE. The length of the message excludes much variety from this day's paper. It should have been published last week, but we were not fortunate enough to obtain a copy until last Tuesday night. We have little room left for comment, nor is that little necessary. This message, like the former ones, is so plain and simple as to be intelligible to all. There is no mystification about it. The President submits his views to the people on all subjects of public interest, freely and frankly. He plainly discloses to them the course he intends to pursue, and affords to the opposition all the opportunity they could wish to defeat or embarrass his plans by intrigue or clamor. He relies with confidence on the support of the people which has never yet failed him. Without further remark we commend the whole to the careful attention of our readers.

From the returns of votes for Representatives to Congress in York District, it appears that Mr. Fairfield, the Democratic candidate has been chosen by a handsome majority. The vote was an unusually small one.

ALABAMA. The Legislature of this State have re-elected Wm. R. King to the U. S. Senate for six years. He also is a friend to the administration.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. On Wednesday morning last, the dwelling house of the Hon. James S. Keith, in Oxford was destroyed, by the family being an infant, the upper story, and the kitchen, and the dwelling house, being beyond their control. The dwelling house, and out-houses were all consumed, and we are informed that but a trifling amount of property was saved. The buildings were insured for (we believe) one thousand dollars. His actual loss beyond that, has been estimated at more than twice that amount.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that on the 13th of January last, he sold and relinquished to Richard Bryant McAllister his son, being under twenty-one years of age, the remainder of his time; and that on the thirty first day of March last he sold and relinquished to Edward McAllister, another minor son of his, the remainder of his time. He shall pay no debts of their contracting since the dates of their respective releases, and claim no part of their earnings, intending hereby to divest himself of all legal control over them and all legal liability on their account.

JOSSEPH McALLISTER.

Paris, Dec. 12, 1834. 3w18

NOTE LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that to forbid any person or persons purchasing a Note given by Franklin Whitman of Sweden, County of Oxford and State of Maine, to James L. Blake of Bridgton County of Cumberland and State of Maine. Said note was given for the sum of thirteen dollars payable in six months after date, or interest, about January 1, D. 1830; and the only note ever given to said James L. Blake by the said Franklin Whitman, and this to forbid the said Franklin Whitman from paying the above mentioned Note to any other person except to the said Blake.

J. B. There was an endorsement on said Note about six months after the date of the above mentioned Note, of three dollars.

JAMES L. BLAKE.

Dec. 12, 1834. 3w18

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on account of more than one year's standing, are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise.

FRANCIS BEMIS.

Dec. 4, 1834.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Sarah, my wife, has left my bed and board without any just cause—I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOEL C. VIRGIN,

Hebron, Dec. 10, 1834. 3w18 mark

JOEL C. VIRGIN,

Practitioner at Law,

Bethel, Maine.

Reference, to PETER C. VIRGIN, Rumford.

Reference, to STEPHEN CHASE, Fryeburg.

Reference, to NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

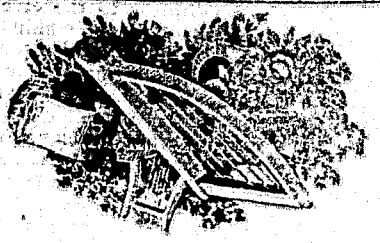
At a Court of Probate hold at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ALBION PAGE one of the persons named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of JOSEPH PAGE late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Albion Page give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JAMES G. COLE, Register.



POETRY.

[From the Boston Pearl.]

THE PRISONER.

In a deep dungeon, near the Bridge of Sighs,
Where the dark towers of fallen Venice rise,
A noble youth, two hundred years ago,
Began to count his days—till, white as snow,
His hair hung long and loose upon his breast,
And hid his eyes, already dim with rest;
For sixty years had passed, and not a ray
Of cheering light had fallen in his way.
All objects were the same, but still he made
A thousand objects by his fancy's aid.
The little pitcher standing on the floor;
The shaded bolt-heads shining on the door;
The little stand where food was sometimes found;
The hinges huge which seldom gave a sound;
The massive bars, the iron gratings high,
Where air came in, but never brought the sky;
The low, straw bed; the hard, ill-shapen chair,
Where all the objects, though a thousand there!
And here he sat, all silent and unknown,
His memory living, but his hopes all flown—
Till, by sweet justice, he was one day free,
And breathed again the air of liberty.

He left the prison-door, he sought the street,
But vainly sought a relative to meet.
No one he knew, no face his eye could cheer,
No voice could play upon his long-shut ear.
Again he sought the prison's cheerless room,
And joys remembered rose amid its gloom;
Those thousand objects again he painted there,
Vainly, those objects he had sought elsewhere.
Suggestion's power revealed the hallowed train,
And made his heart beat with hope to leap again.
There in that cell he sat, and calmly gazed,
Till thought his aged brain had almost crazed;
Visions of by-gone years before him came,
Girt with the light of fancy's purest flame.
Nor from that spot could all entirely raise
The poor old man, to quit the prison's maze;
Though urged to go, he still would captive dwell,
Contented to remain within his narrow cell.
By day he strove to purify his mind,
By night he dreamed of pleasures all refined;
Turned, too, his thoughts beyond the sphere of time,
And gazed on things eternally sublime.
He lived, until a few mere suns had shone,
When life and reason, each, had left its throne.
Before he died a heavenly hope was fired—
In hope he looked to God, in hope expired!

[From the Portland Advertiser.]

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Editors:—A short time ago I noticed with great pleasure an article in your paper on the subject of a communication between this city and Quebec, by means of a road through the county of Oxford. The idea occurred to me as one of great importance to this place and to this section of the State. It is well known that the region of this State bordering upon the sea-board is generally of a poor soil, and that consequently the attention of its inhabitants has been directed rather to commercial and manufacturing objects, than to agriculture.

But beyond that belt of comparatively unproductive land lies a vast territory of rich soil, finely watered and full of resources for agricultural, manufacturing and commercial purposes. Still farther to the north west spreads the fertile country at the sources of the Connecticut in New Hampshire, the beautiful valleys of the rivers de Loup and St. Francis in Canada and finally Quebec itself, with its tributary regions; all these may be made to pour their tide of wealth, in no small degree to the ocean and foreign ports through this section of our State and this city.

But to accomplish this great and invaluable object, we have something to do; we cannot expect, if we sit down in sloth and supineness, that natural barriers will be broken through, by some great convulsion for our accommodation; we cannot expect that roads will be formed, and that streams will leap from their natural channels to bring wealth and commerce to our doors without any agency of our own. We must in obedience to the spirit of the times go forward with internal improvements; we must level obstructions, convert elements which are now inactive into agents to advance the great purposes of public improvement. Many of our sister States and cities, are projecting works of various extent to develop the resources of the country and give energy to the springs of enterprise and business. But here, we have done and are doing comparatively nothing.

No one with the map before him can fail to perceive that a very extensive and valuable commerce may be opened between this place and Canada, provided a practicable route can be formed for the transportation of commodities between the seaboard and interior. The communication would not only enrich both extremities of the line but scatter its benefits over all the intermediate space. A road does now in fact exist, for nearly the whole distance between Portland and Quebec, which with a little expense in improving the road already made and forming a new piece of the distance of about 30 miles, would make this port the nearest and most accessible point on the sea-board, especially in winter, for the commerce and products of Quebec and its neighborhood. The route I would suggest as the best and most practicable at the present time, passes over the usually travelled road to Andover, 65 miles from Portland, thence crossing the narrows in Lake Umbagog and the northern portion of New Hampshire, it reaches the Canada line at Hereford,

a distance of 50 miles from Andover. From Hereford there is a good road to Quebec. The only part of this route where there needs any expenditure of money is between Andover and Hereford, over part of which distance, a road is actually made. This improvement could be accomplished at a little expense, and would certainly open a very valuable communication with Quebec and Canada, which would ensure to us all the advantages of a large entrepot and open to the interior a new and extensive market for their productions.

But our views do not stop here; they aim at a rail road between the coast and the St. Lawrence by a shorter route than we have suggested and to bring ourselves up to the standard of the times and the wants and enterprises of the community a survey for such a route should be undertaken at once. The State has already appointed a board of Internal Improvements. Let their first object be to connect the sea board with that vast and productive interior, that waits only for an opportunity to pour down their streams of plenty and scatter their rich productions over the State. Let our State Government look to the progress in public improvement that is making at the South and in the West. Look at Georgia where a rail route is projected across that large State fully equal to the distance between Portland and Quebec. Look at Ohio uniting her majestic river with the Hudson and thus making an inland navigation from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico. When we see States undertaking these enterprises and almost annihilating space and time, ought we not to be stimulated here to do something. We have a great territory, abundant resources and an enterprising people; let our rulers explore our territory, develop our resources and give a right direction to the spirit and enterprise of our people and we may expect glorious results. But in the mean time we may accomplish the minor object, at small expense, by improving the road from Andover to Hereford, and thus afford the means of demonstrating how much may be obtained by accomplishing the great improvement we have suggested. Several towns on the route may raise committees to explore this route and judge of its practicability and expense; let Portland begin, and other towns as Norway, Andover, Paris, &c. will not be slow to follow their example. Somebody must begin in all enterprises of this sort and who is better entitled to this distinction than the Commercial Capital of the State.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

It is the title of a new weekly paper, devoted to the publication of standard works of the best writers. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English Literature. The publication contains sixteen pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but of the best quality, and sized so that one may write on it without blotting. The typography is at once neat and legible; and the whole style of the execution has far more the appearance of London than New York. To show the reader at what a cheap rate a library may be procured through the means of this publication, we may mention that the first number contains the whole of Goldsmith's "Man of Feeling,"—for all which the price is only six cents. When numerous numbers are printed to make a volume, the subscriber will have, in the compass of one neat quarto work, what in any shape would be a bulky and expensive collection of separate volumes. From what we know respecting this novel and laudable enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selection of works for the Republic of Letters, will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in Literature, as to insure that only the worthiest productions will find a place in it.—[N. York Evening Post.]

"We have before us the 3 first numbers of the Republic of Letters, a publication, the design and scope of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of 16 small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall. These works, in the ordinary shape, occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at less than from three to five dollars. In the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper the size of this journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious low price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and depriving poverty of all excuse for ignorance. And let it not be supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is obtained by printing the works on poor materials. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper of a quality much superior to what is commonly used in book printing, even the best Boston editions. It is as white as snow, is composed either wholly, or in great part, of linen, and may be written upon as smoothly as paper, which is on Glavin's best.—[Evening Post.]

"A weekly publication bearing the above title, has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place in the hands of all, the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the acme of polite literature; a course of reading, particularly for the young, which is of great value, and should meet with a liberal patronage. Each number contains 16 pages of which is unsurpassed; the price is only six cents—be-cause it has got appeared. The present number contains Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," and part of Goldsmith's "Man of Feeling."—[Evening Star.]

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a weekly Periodical, which contains the cheapest ever came to our notice. It is calculated to embrace all the standard works. The first number contains Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," and one fourth of the Vicar of Wakefield, the price of each number is six cents. The first number, contains some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars. The paper and typography are besides elegant.—[Courier & Enquirer.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE. PROSPECTUS

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at ONE DOLLAR per copy during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all subscribers. We shall pay to the reporters, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore at ONE DOLLAR for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price. Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

TERMS.
1 copy during the session, \$1 00
11 copies, \$10 00
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid at our risk. The notes ask will be received.
If attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in the town of Porter, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1834, as follows:

Owner's Name	No. Lot	No. Acres	Value	Tax	Deficiency	Total
A	16	100	150	3 06		3 06
"	17	100	125	2 54		2 54
"	18	100	75	1 86		1 86
"	20	25	31	.64		.64
B	19	40	40	.81		.81
C	18	100	100	2 04	5 46	7 50
"	19	100	150	3 06		3 06
A	19	100	100	2 04		2 04
D	18	135	150	3 06		3 06
"	19	135	150	3 06		3 06
E	16	100	150	3 06		3 06
"	17	60	60	1 22		1 22
G	5	95	95	1 93		1 93
"	3	100	150	3 06		3 06
"	2	50	50	1 02	2 76	3 78
"	7	70	50	1 02		1 02
"	4	50	50	2 76		2 76
"	3	50	100	5 47		5 47
"	7	70	55	3 00		3 00

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the collector, on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said land as will discharge the same, will be sold at Public Vendue on said day, at one o'clock P. M., at the store of Ebenezer Blazo, Jr. in said Porter.
EZRA GIBBS, Jr. Collector.
Porter, October 27, 1834.

MAINE TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THE ensuing session of the Legislature, a paper three times a week, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. It will be printed on new type and fine paper and each number contain about twice as much matter as each number of the Daily of last and preceding winters. One reason for substituting a tri-weekly for a daily is that the great daily mail running eastward has been stopped, and only goes on the mornings we have selected for our tri-weekly publication. To eastern subscribers, therefore, a daily paper only subjects them to double postage, without enabling them to obtain any earlier intelligence, and the same remark applies to nine tenths of the post offices in the State. The number which have a mail is small; but the number which have a mail two or three times a week is very considerable. A tri-weekly is therefore better adapted to the existing condition of the mails.

The proceedings of both houses of the Legislature will be faithfully reported; the tri-weekly will contain a list of the members of both houses of Congress, and of both houses of the Maine Legislature, the committees of both, the official return of votes for Governor, and divers other political statistics. We have engaged the assistance of a correspondent at Washington, whose literary reputation stands high, not merely in Maine, but throughout the Union, whose letters we trust will be read with much interest. The session of Congress will close before that of the Legislature, so that our tri-weekly will contain a running account of nearly all the proceedings of the ensuing session of Congress.

The price of the tri-weekly will be ONE DOLLAR the session. Any gentleman transmitting \$5 by mail may have six copies sent to his order. To save trouble in collecting we expect all subscribers at a distance to pay in advance. This will save trouble to us and be just as well for them.

Printers with whom we exchange are requested to copy or notice the foregoing, and we will reciprocate the favor.
November 19.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

CHARLES NORTON named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of RANSOM NORTON late of Livermore, in said County, Clerk, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED, That the said Charles Norton give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to prove, disprove, approve, and allow the said last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JESSE G. COLR, Register.

Public Attention

IS most respectfully solicited by the subscriber to an invaluable preparation.

DR RELFES

Botanical Drops!

are every year increasing their long-established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

They have been successfully administered for many years, as a remedy for—
Scorfula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Poul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint;—and are also successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles, Red Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Festering Eruptions on the Skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumn Physics known, to free the system from humors.

A Physician of eminence, who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.
Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

Teeth! Gums!

THOSE who would retain or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, without doing it the least injury. Its application also braces and strengthens the Gums, secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and, by removing all discolorations and offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.
Price 50 cents.

*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.
Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 3 [No. 1.] c5p1y.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

American Magazine,

OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

To be illustrated by numerous Engravings.

By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine from the English Press, has led to preparations for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and taste of the American Public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work what its title indicates, it will nevertheless contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American Public.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of Twenty Splendid Engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperious octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits, &c. of the Fishes, Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT,
Agent for the Boston Bewick Company,
Boston, July 19, 1834.

PRIZE TALE.

THE time limited for the receipt of Articles for the Premium last offered having expired, and the manuscripts having been made, the publication of the several works will be commenced, and will be continued until the budget of original matter received, is exhausted. As the publishers of the Galaxy mean to relax none of their efforts to make that paper one well worth the patronage of the reading public, they have decided to repeat the offer of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in the sums as before, viz: Fifty Dollars for the best Original Tale; Twenty-Five for the best Original Poem; and Twenty-Five for the best Article upon a humorous subject. The writers are at liberty to select their own scenes and characters; the publishers having decided not to confine them to any particular age or country. The manuscripts may be directed to the Editor of the Galaxy, post paid, till the last of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked "Name," and the directions of the successful writers only will be opened.

In addition to the matter contributed for the prizes which will continue to be offered, the publishers, determined to spare no pains to make the Galaxy a useful, readable, and interesting paper, have engaged contributions from the pens of practiced writers. To say they have done all they can do, would be a contradiction to the present exertions of their intention to increase their efforts to merit praise as that patronage increases.

Although our list of country exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new exchanges, we now offer an exchange to any country editor who will give this notice a few insertions.

Terms of the Galaxy. Three dollars per annum—Persons at a distance who order the paper, are expected to make payment in advance, or give satisfactory reference in the city. Persons obtaining subscribers, and submitting fifteen dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1834

To the Honorable Justices of the Court of Common Pleas to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of Sept. A. D. 1834.

THE Petition of TIMOTHY WALKER, Jr., of Rumford, in said County, yeoman, humbly sheweth, That he is interested and holds in common and undivided with persons to your Petitioner unknown one undivided two fifth parts of the following parcels or lots of land and estate situated in said Rumford described as follows, to wit: One hundred acre lots numbered thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven on the north side of the Androscoggin River, in the second Division of lots in said Rumford; and one hundred acre lots numbered nine, seventeen, twenty-four, on the south side of said river in the same Division, and Intervale lots numbered twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven and eighty were lot numbered thirteen on the south side of the same river in the first Division of lots in said town; Intervale lot numbered twenty-one, and eighty acre lot numbered sixteen on the west side of Ellis river in the first Division of lots in said town; and third division lots numbered one, two, three, six, nineteen, twenty, twenty-six, thirty-nine, fifty-nine, sixty-two, sixty-nine, seventy-four, seventy-five, eighty, ninety, ninety-two, one hundred and two, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, and one acre and half of Intervale lots, printed lot numbered five on the south side of Intervale River in the first Division of lots in said Rumford with Intervale and Barn on the same. And that he is desirous of holding his proportion of said land and estate in severalty. Wherefore he prays your Honor to order & cause partition to be made of the said estate, and that the portion thereof may be by him held in severalty, according to the law in such case made and provided. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

TIMOTHY WALKER, Jr.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

Court of Common Pleas, September Term, A. D. 1834. On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioner give notice thereof by publishing said Petition and this Order of Notice therein three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, and in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, in the County of Cumberland, the last publication in each of said newspapers to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, which is to be held at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of January next, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why partition should not be made agreeably to the prayer of said petition.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the 11th inst. at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling house of HEZEKIAH PIKE, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, 4 OXEN; 2 three year old STEERS, 3 COWS, 1 yearling, 4 CALVES, 2 HORSES, 1 three year old and 1 spring COLT, 100 SHEEP, 2 old HOGS, 4 SHOATS, 1 single horse, 1 single sleigh, 1 CART, 1 SCRAPPER, 4 CHAINS, 1 PLOUGH, a lot of lumber, 3000 pine and 3000 hemlock Boards, 1 GRIND-STONE, 1 WINNOWER MACHINE, 1 SADDLE and BRIDLE, 1 CLOCK and CASE, 1 WATCH, 1-3 of a THRESHING MACHINE and right for the town of Paris, 1-3 of 2 HORSES owned with the Machine, and a large quantity of POTATOES, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JOSIAH DUDLEY, Admr.

Paris, Dec. 1, 1834.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ON the petition of ANDREW McHILLAN Administrator of the estate of JOHN COLBY late of Paris, in said County, deceased, deceased, of personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the sum of two hundred and seventy-seven dollars, and thirty cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey all of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Copy Attest: JESSE G. COLR, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

WILLIAM NOYES, Administrator of the estate of ISAAC HOW late of Greenwood, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: JESSE G. COLR, Register.

LAND FOR SALE

At Auction.

THE Assignees of WILLIAM HYDE will sell at Public Auction, without reserve, unless previously sold at private sale, at Francis Benne Store in Paris, on Saturday the 27th day of December instant at ten o'clock in the afternoon, the Southern part of lots No. 23 & 24, in the fifth Range of lots in said Paris, commonly known as the "Chandler lot." A plan of the whole lot may be seen and any information had on application to

TERMS made known at the sale.

Paris, Dec. 1, 1834.

3w16

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of HEZEKIAH PIKE, late of Paris in said County, deceased, represented in the foregoing list, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they shall attend that service at the Office of T. J. CARTER in Paris, on the second Saturday in January, and the second Saturday in May next, at ten o'clock A. M.

J. CARTER,

THOMAS CROCKER.

Paris, November 25, 1834.

3w19